

July 27th, 1981.

S W E D E N
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Social and Medical Trends in Sweden: Especially connections with smoking.

The following sources were checked:

Swedish Embassy in Brussels

Bibliothèque Nationale - following sources:

- Library's own catalogue
- Svensk Bokföretrekning. Årskatalog (Swedish National Bibliography) 1975 (latest full year available)
- Sociological Abstracts, 1978, 1979 (no 1980, 1981 available)
- Index Medicus under heading "Smoking".
- World of Learning 1980

The following documents are attached:

- a) Sociological Abstracts 1978-1979. Four photocopies containing five abstracts - three from papers read at professional meetings and two from journals. Obviously, the original papers would have to be provided from elsewhere.
- b) European Marketing Data & Statistics 1981. Various sample pages to illustrate the range of this book's content, giving data on various Swedish social indicators compared to other European countries.
- c) Yearbook of Nordic Statistics. Table of contents and two sample tables from the 1977 edition (latest available).

The following sources of further information were noted:

- a) Swedish Institute
Kungsgatan 42
103 91 Stockholm

For general information about Sweden and Swedish way of life.

- b) Central Bureau of Statistics
Karlawegan 100
115 81 Stockholm

Issues, among other things, the annual "Statistical Abstracts of Sweden" (= Statistik Årsbok for Sverige), 67 ed. 1980.

1005141076

- c) Socialstyrelsen (National Board of Health & Welfare)
106 30 Stockholm

Issues, among other things, "Official Statistics, Public Health in Sweden" (Allmän Hälso-och Sjukvård) and an annual report on the state of Sweden's public health. Also "Patient Statistics" at intervals.

- d) Humanistik- Samhällsvetenskapliga Forsningsrådet
(Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences)
Sveavägen 166
113 46 Stockholm

Who ought to know about recently finished and continuing research on social affairs.

- e) Two Swedish Banks issue regular brochures mainly on economic, but also social, issues. There appears not to be a branch of either in Brussels, though there may be in Washington:

Stockholms Enskilda Bank
Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8
Stockholm

Issues "Sweden - Facts & Figures" English edition.

Svenska Handelsbanken

The following articles were discovered in Index Medicus (1978/79)

The original documents would have to be obtained elsewhere; the first four are in Swedish, with an English abstract; the last is in English.

1. LINDBERG, U. Tobacco information in schools - 2-year follow-up study of students' smoking habits.
Läkartidningen 25.4.1979 76: (17)
pp. 1619-20
2. HEDSTRAND, H.
et al Giving up smoking by 50 year old males.
Läkartidningen 11.12.1978 75: (41)
pp. 3676-8
3. BERNOW, R.
et al Decline in smoking among Swedish physicians.
Läkartidningen 29.11.1978 75: (48)
pp. 4490-2

1005141077

4. LINDBERG, U.

How tobacco information at school influences the smoking habits of secondary and high school students.

Läkartidningen 23.8.1978 75: (34)
pp. 2880-2

5. CEDERLOF, R.
et al

The interactions of smoking, environment and heredity, and their implications for disease etiology. A report of epidemiological studies on the Swedish twin registries.

Acta medica Scandinavica (supplement)
1977: (612) pp. 1-128

XXXXXXXXXX

N.B.

We are assuming sources within the industry have been searched. Apart from the sources listed above, the most obviously useful things would be good published indexes to the leading Swedish newspapers and periodicals, but the languages problem rules those out even supposing they exist. Therefore, guides to English language material need to be checked such as

- a) Public Affairs Information Service
- b) Readers Guide to Periodical Literature
- c) Indexes to major American Newspapers
- d) Index to "The Times" (London)
- e) British Humanities Index

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Papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society, 1979, Minneapolis

- 79S10609 Guterma, Stanley S. (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202). Social Class and I. Q. Revisited: A Path Analytic Study of Environmental Mediators
MSS 1979
1050 ¶ Dealt with are the environmental variables that mediate the r between parental SC & children's I. Q.

The data come from a national probability sample of 2,213 tenth-grade boys. A factor analysis lays the basis for developing a set of indices for characterizing each R's environment. A path analysis then shows that 5 of these environmental indices mediate over 70% of the relationship between SC & IQ. The most important mediating variable is a composite of the average SES & average IQ of the R's classmates.

- 79S10610 Hammond, Judith Anmarie & Constance W. Mahoney (East Tennessee State U, Johnson City 37601). Women Working in Underground Coalmines: Rewards and Costs
MSS 1979
1051

¶ In order to explore the woman coal miner's viewpoint, 25 two- to three-hour unstructured interviews were conducted from Dec 1977 to May 1978. Discussed are the rewards & costs perceived by the women, how these are balanced, & the implications for the movement of women into the coal industry. P. Blau has stated that exchange occurs in those relationships in which reward are expected & received from designated others. One might expect women in this nontraditional role to forego some of the rewards of the traditional F role; these include economic security, the cult of beauty, expressive rewards, emotional security, & lack of pressure to achieve. Analysis of the interviews reveals that rather than foregoing these rewards, women in the underground coal mines maintain or enhance rewarding aspects of the traditional F role while minimizing the costs associated with F dependence upon Ms. This leads to a relatively high level of job satisfaction & a lack of aggressiveness on their part in breaking ground for increasing the number of women coal miners or improving conditions for women.

- 79S10611 Han, Sang-Jin (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901). The Concept of Discursive Testing: What Does It Offer to Social Science?
MSS 1979
1052

¶ In the positivist philosophy & in the mainstreams of social science, testing has been largely identified with either empirical testing or logical testing. The intent here is to explore the limits of such testing practices & to articulate, through the works of J. Habermas, the concept of discursive testing, as an alternative to them. Discursive testing refers to the argumentative redemption or rejection of theory-intrinsic validity claims, both theoretical-empirical & practical. The significance of the concept of discursive testing for social science lies in its potency (1) to dissolve the dubious assumptions underlying the dualism between facts & values, & between subjects & objects, (2) to create & justify the possibility of redeeming normative claims, & (3) to formulate a nondogmatic yet critical, ie, discursive approach to the interplay between theory & practice. The rationality of institutionalizing discursive testing is explored & recommended.

- 79S10612 Han, Sang-Jin (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901). Marxism and the Logic of Social Formation: A Study of Louis Althusser and Jürgen Habermas
MSS 1979
1053

¶ Examined & evaluated are the revisions of historical materialism by L. Althusser & J. Habermas, with the goal of formulating the conditions of Marxist social analysis & political practice. Such conditions indicate that each field of social formation must be examined (1) in its relative autonomy, (2) in its field-specific logic of formation, (3) in its specific mode of production of contradiction, as both overdetermination & structural ruptures, & (4) in the discursive paradigm of the interplay between knowledge & social formation. Althusser's model of structural analysis is presented, along with a radicalization of it. The potency of Habermas's model is

explored against the problem that arises from Marxist reductionist logic of societal transformation. Finally, some critical comments are made to suggest the importance & the necessity of the cross-fertilization of semiotics & Marxism.

- 79S10613 Harrod, Wendy Jean (Iowa State U, Ames 50011). Expectations from Unequal Rewards
MSS 1979
1054 ¶ The following question is addressed: Do rewards structure interaction by essentially the same expectation-generalization process as status characteristics?

A theory was developed to specify the conditions under which actors differentially evaluate & characterize one another on the basis of unequal rewards & the conditions under which this becomes manifest in correspondingly unequal rates of participation & influence during task-focused interaction. Laboratory tests support the theory. The implication of finding expectations from unequal rewards for both general expectation states theory & equity theory is discussed.

- 79S10614 Hartley, Kathe Jo (KSD Radio/TV, 1111 Olive St Louis MO 63101). Logopedics and Litigation
MSS 1979
1055

¶ In professional schools, where part of the curriculum is based on clinical instruction & contact with clients, there is a growing concern with the legal liabilities of graduate students & their vulnerability to malpractice suits. Examined are the potential areas of malpractice suits against graduate students in departments of communication disorders during the process of patient management & practice in areas of speech, hearing, voice & language disorders, & learning disabilities at the pediatric, adult, & geriatric levels. Data are obtained from structured interviews with members of the American Speech & Hearing Assoc & from documents & briefs made available by various State Depts of Education. There is evidence of a growing preoccupation with the perpetuation of rights of human Ss, a greater awareness among students of laws dealing with malpractice matters, & an increase in the number of malpractice insurance policies taken out by individual students in addition to the coverage provided by the department or the U. There is a reluctance among students, & to some degree among faculty members, to experiment with novel & innovative methods of treatment for fear of malpractice lawsuit, & an increased tendency toward orthodoxy & a desire to "go by the book."

- 79S10615 Hessler, Richard Michael (U Missouri, Columbia 65201). Sweden's Crisis in Medical Care: A Shift in the Welfare Paradigm
MSS 1979
1056

¶ Described are the historical, cultural, & economic events which have led to a major set of problems in Sweden's medical care system. Theoretically, a political economy model is developed in terms of primary vested interest groups, means of public participation, & the processes which account for the changes which are reshaping the welfare paradigm. Participant observation & focused interviews with political & medical decision elites were conducted over a period of seven months. Qualitative analysis of these data indicates that Sweden's democratic approach to medical care decision making is remarkably responsive to consumer interests in having a less expensive, more personally accountable, & less technologically dependent primary medical care system to replace the hospital dominant system currently in fiscal trouble. Discussed are the various roles of the primary interest groups in changing the system & comparisons are drawn between the US & Sweden in that Sweden provides a glimpse of the future of medical care in the US.

- 79S10616 Hewitt, Myrna Livingston (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003). Born-Again Christians: Individualistic Religion in Contemporary America
MSS 1979
1057

¶ Analyzed are born-again Christians as a religious social movement composed of individuals sharing a

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on photography, exclusion of public from trial, or a mistrial. Also discussed are the sometimes complex interrelationships between these various remedies. AA

78J2658

Narat, Austin (Yale U. New Haven CT 06510). Studying American Legal Culture: An Assessment of Survey Evidence. *Law & Society Review*, 1977, 11, 3, winter, 427-488.

* A wide range of issues relating to the attitudes of Americans toward legal institutions has been examined in recent years, making great use of survey techniques. Evidence from such surveys is reviewed here. The police, the most widely studied group, are generally viewed favorably & are the most visible symbol of the legal system; however, police are also considered to treat people inequitably to some degree. Attitudes toward lawyers are somewhat similar, but greater concern for wealthy clients is partly sanctioned by the location of lawyers in the private sector. Attitudes toward courts are generally favorable but support is weakened by actual contact with them; attitudes toward the Supreme Court depend mostly on attitudes toward the federal government in general. Feelings on civil liberties & social control tend to be complicated by lack of realization of the specific meaning of these issues. The most persistent theme of this culture is the demand for equal treatment & resentment of the legal system's failure to provide it. In practice, however, this appears as resentment of being put in an inferior position, but acceptance of a superior one. The actual shape of legal institutions is determined largely by attitudes of the public toward these institutions, thus making American legal culture a democratic one in actual practice. Appendix. Modified HA

78J2659

Savona, Ernesto Ugo (U. Studi Roma, Italy). Riflessioni sociologiche sulla didattica del diritto in Italia (Sociological Reflections on Legal Didactics Or: Teaching of Law in Italy). *Revue Internationale de Sociologie/International Review of Sociology*, 1973, 9, 1-2, Apr-Aug, 121-127. (1)

* A discussion is presented of the modes & goals of the use of law in Italy & the contents & methods of legal education. While law is progressively losing its institutional function of protecting & regulating the interests of the community, it leaves more room for the supremacy of private interests & often facilitates their attainment. That implies a negation of law & a progressive loss of credibility of institutions performing legislative & judicial functions. With reference to the teaching of law, the traditional method saddles the student of a typical Italian law faculty with a number of myths. This is the result of the logical/semantic method which separates the norms from the social context that determines them. The legal education is an instrument of cultural control over future jurists. This result is strictly connected to the conservative use of the law outlined above. What function can sociology of law perform in this situation? It can contribute to the clarification of how law is really being used on the levels of law power, law social order, & law conflict. In the law schools, it can perform a formative-critical function by providing the student with a theoretical & methodological approach toward the contents & methods of traditional jurisprudence. Modified HA

78J2660

Shapley, Deborah. Jury Selection: Social Scientists Gamble in an Already Loaded Game. *Science*, 1974, 185, 4156, 20 Sept, 1033-1034, 1071.

* When social scientists use theories about human behavior & social characteristics to help the defense pick a jury, are they manipulating the jury? Some legal critics of the jury system say that social scientists aiding in jury selection are really balancing the prosecution's general advantage. Additionally, juries routinely selected from specific neighborhoods & such groups as PTA rosters, etc. are already tantamount to the prosecution's

preselection of the jury in many cases. The evidence of a more favorable outcome for the defendant when social scientists assist in jury selection is mounting. Questions submitted to prospective jurors concerning political affiliations, educational background, newspaper preference, & ethnic background offer defense lawyers & social scientists information about the general predisposition of the prospective juror to base a prediction about how he might vote on the case. The aim to increase the probability that the jury will be sympathetic to the defendant is not, however, the same as attempting to predict or manipulate the outcome of the trial. A. Rothman

78J2661

Siegel, Harvey H. (Phillips Swager Assoc. 3622 Knoxville Ave. Peoria IL 61603). Criminal Justice—Swedish Style: A Humane Search for Answers. *Offender Rehabilitation*, 1977, 1, 3, spring, 291, 298.

* The Swedish criminal justice system is supposed to be one of the most forward thinking criminal justice systems in the world. However, its recidivism rate is 70% which is only slightly lower than the US, although the philosophies behind the two institutions are disparate. The staff do not carry weapons, & there are few escapes. Alcoholism & drunk driving compose 37% of the arrests. The availability of alcoholic treatment is minimal. Most of the criminals are of "open punishment" which means that they may choose out of a variety of programs, some job to perform. Financial compensation, competitive with the private sector, is under experimentation, as is the concept of a therapeutic community. The emphasis is on rehabilitation & compensation to society. A. Rothman

78J2662

Sinha, S. Prakash (Seton Hall Law Center, Newark NJ 07102). The Fission and Fusion of Is-Ought In Legal Philosophy. *Villanova Law Review*, 1975, 76, 21, 5-6, 839-859.

* Theories of law have sometimes issued according to the way in which the relationships between the facts of the world in which man lives (is) & the values or norms by which he lives (ought) have been perceived by their formulators. The pure theory of law proposed by H. Kelsen attempts the fission of is from ought; the purposive theory of law proposed by L. Fuller & the phenomenological theories of law proposed by N. A. Poulantzas, W. Mahhofer, et al attempt the fusion of is & ought. Pure theory fails in its attempt at fission because of: (1) its fallacious methodological dichotomy, (2) its mistaken descriptive task, (3) its unsatisfactory resolution of the conflict between law & morality, (4) its unrealistic separation of the worlds of nature & validity, & (5) its failure to apply the is-ought dichotomy consistently within the structure of its own propositions. Purposive theory fails in its attempts at fusion because: (A) its argument is predicated upon the very distinction it denies, (B) value judgments about the goals of a particular behavior are not limited by the values claimed to be intrinsic to the facts of that particular behavior, (C) the fact that the actor has a purpose does not imply that he ought to have it, (D) knowledge of the actor's purpose reveals nothing about the moral quality of that purpose, (E) while the adequacy of a description may be judged with reference to the purpose for which the descriptive account is made, the account itself does not therefore become intrinsically evaluative, & (F) the morality of law cannot be apprehended by including things claimed by this theory to be intrinsic while excluding things claimed to be extrinsic. Phenomenological theories claim the fusion of fact & value by asserting that facts constitute legal values per se. This claim fails because: (a) the surfacing of the values immanent in facts does not mean that the logical distinction between the two is abolished, (b) the surfacing of certain inevitable values results in a teleological fatalism whereas the very issue of morality is predicated on the existence of choices, & (c) the theory provides merely a disguise for what is undoubtedly only one particular ideology. In the final analysis, the effort to achieve some

between the social worker & a skeptical staff member: (4) use of descriptive rather than conceptual approaches to explanations, & (5) establishment of social-worker credibility through experience with behavior modification. Although individual strategies may be necessary for each agency, social workers must emphasize the aversive consequences for continued use of the traditional approaches & reinforce any change effort. Table. Modified HA

78J5642

Goldstein, Michael S., Alfred C. Marcus & Nancy Perkins Rausch (U. California, Los Angeles 90024). The Nonutilization of Evaluation Research. *Pacific Sociological Review*, 1978, 21, 1, Jan, 21-44.

* The efficiency & effectiveness of programs designed to ameliorate social problems are coming under increasing scrutiny. While expenditures for evaluation studies of these programs are rapidly escalating, the results of such research are seldom utilized in decision making. Literature on enhancing use of evaluation research is reviewed. It calls for creating special evaluation research methodologies & facilitating communication between the various professionals involved in undertaking and using evaluations. Modified HA

78J5643

Gurgudis, Erik (Friedrich-Ebert Str. 1, 5275 Bergneustadt Federal Republic Germany). Schwedische Wohlfahrtsforschung: Abgrenzungs- und Operationalisierungsprobleme am Beispiel der Untersuchungen des Niedrigeinkommen-Komitees (Swedish Research on Social Welfare: Definitional and Operational Problems in the Example of Investigations of the Low Income Committee). *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 1976, 5, 4, Oct, 330-343. (Ger)

* An analysis is presented of the development & current state of Swedish research on public welfare, focusing on the work of the Low Income Committee formed by the government in 1965 which undertook large-scale surveys on income, property, insurance, & social security payments. This survey led to the decision to measure public & social welfare according to nine aspects of the individual's life: (1) health, (2) nutrition, (3) housing, (4) children & family conditions, (5) schooling, (6) work & working conditions, (7) economic resources, (8) political resources, & (9) leisure. From aggregate data, social indicators were constructed. Four perspectives have been proposed for further development of public welfare research: (A) resources, (B) social relations, (C) activities, & (D) liberties. A schema is presented which allows for the mapping of individual variables on the above nine areas according to qualitative indicators. 2 Tables, 1 Graph. S. Whittle

78J5644

Udović, Gordana Kacanski (Zavod Za Promicanje Socijalnih Problema Grada, Belgrade Yugoslavia). O planiranju socijalne zaštite (On Social Welfare Planning). *Sociologija*, 1976, 18, 3-4, 235-340. (Ser)

* Social planning is a heterogeneous concept concerning its causes & manifestations. An analysis of "social need" shows how & why human needs become social needs in the presence of influential criteria that reflect the culture & general level of development of a particular society. In social welfare, social need implies a legal right to material or moral assistance without any immediate obligation to repay. Both social need & its satisfaction are crucial, socially structured phenomena. The view that social welfare could eradicate social need is untenable. This is so not only because some causes underlying social needs go beyond the scope of social welfare, & even beyond a society's actual resources, but also because society is becoming increasingly aware of problems emerging in the lives of children, adults, & old people. Too many needs have found concern in social welfare & have thus become social needs. Social welfare planning depends on given SE circumstances, on the nature of the activity, & on the quality of the social welfare apparatus. Social welfare plans

should be formulated in the context of the long range social & political program of the community. They require the close cooperation of communal organs, a scientifically organized data bank that would facilitate identification of social problems, & a sense of social responsibility on the part of planners. Modified HA

78J5645

Wodarski, John S. (U. Maryland, Baltimore 21228). The Application of Behavior Modification Technology to the Alleviation of Selected Social Problems. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 1977, 4, 7, Sept, 1055-1073.

* The application of behavior modification technology to the alleviation of various social problems is reviewed. The discussion of specific items, with reference to relevant studies, includes: energy consumption, pollution control, token economies, architectural control of behavior, welfare worker performance, social action, crime, & social integration. Overall, development of behavior modification technology has emphasized adapting the individual's behavior to his environment to maintain & generalize the individual's behavior modification. Although to control behavior the social worker must coordinate the individual, group, organizational, & societal interventions, such control through large social systems raises ethical & political questions for the future. Modified HA

78J5646

— Premiers débats sur une sociologie du travail social (First Debates on a Sociology of Social Work). *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Soziologie/Revue suisse de sociologie*, 1976, 2, 2, June, 173-199. (Fr)

* Presented are six arguments on methodologies for social work. In *Vers une sociologie du travail social* [Toward a Sociology of Social Work], Jean-Pierre Fragnière (École d'Études Sociales et Pédagogiques, Lausanne, Switzerland) attempts to construct an analytical model which would permit social work practices to be situated with regard to "logics of fixation," "management apparatuses for deviance & illness," & "instances of reification." This takes into account recent studies in the sociology of deviance as well as key concepts developed by M. Foucault & the CERF (Paris). The notion of *errance* (ordinary & extraordinary) is proposed to deal with the situation of people considered as clients of social work. This model allows the construction of a typology of the forms of social work & the proposition of an organizational instrument to deal with the multiple dimensions involved. In *Diskussionsbeitrag zum Artikel "Vers une sociologie du travail social"* [A Contribution to a Discussion of the Article "Toward a Sociology of Social Work"], Dieter Hanhart (Schweizerischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Schulen für Sozialarbeit, Zurich, Switzerland) suggests that control is central to the function of social work. Controlling powers are usually opposed by progressive, expansive powers, which seek to enlarge the area of tolerated norms. Fragnière's thorough analysis should include inquiry into the interplay between "controlling" & "expanding" forces, & the conditions under which they operate. Of special interest is the question of where, in a given society, the respective force fields (controlling vs. expanding) are situated, how much & what kind of power they have, & what strategies they use. In *Prendre en considération la problématique de la famille dans une sociologie du travail social* [Taking into Consideration the Problems of the Family in a Sociology of Social Work], Marcel Lallet (Institut d'études sociales, Geneva, Switzerland) notes that although the M/F relationship is pivotal in the functioning of social structures, it is constantly kept in check. As the origin of many types of deviance, the family should occupy a privileged place in social work considerations. In *Erwägungen zum Problem der Konstituierung des soziologischen Objektbereichs "Sozialarbeit"* [Considerations on the Problem of what Constitutes the Extent of the Sociological Study of "Social Work"], Silvia Staub (Hochschule Aargau, Aarau, Switzerland) points out that a sociology of social work must take into account

Papers presented at World Congress of Int. Sociological Ass'n Aug. 1978, Uppsala, Sweden

justifying the exploitation of colonized peoples. Racist ideology was mirrored & debated among scientists. At first they debated whether races had one origin or several. Later they took up the question of the equality of races. The debate has centered among physical anthropologists & has recently concerned whether races exist (splitting), or whether they do not (lumping). A report is presented of an inquiry into sociocultural & institutional influences on the orientation to the race concept taken by individual physical anthropologists. A questionnaire was mailed to U.S. Colls. & junior Colls. The 374 responses were almost evenly divided between lumping & splitting. It was expected that physical anthropologists who believed in the reality of race would stem from sociocultural backgrounds of greater privilege & prestige than anthropologists who deny its existence. The results partially support such a general contention. The findings indicate that those who argue that races are real or that the concept is useful tend to stem from backgrounds including one or more of the following: (1) first born, last, or only child, (2) M., (3) have all four grandparents born in the U.S., (4) born of a Catholic or conservative Protestant mother, & (5) born in the South or border states. Those who deny the existence of race tend to be characterized by at least one of the following: (A) intermediate birth order, (B) F., (C) have all four grandparents born outside of the U.S., Canada, North, & West Europe, (D) born of a Jewish mother, or (E) born in the Third World. Where the orientation to race did not coincide with the preceding pattern, it was frequently the case that the Rs had the opportunity for exposure to opposing influences in their graduate training. The findings seem to support the argument that those who have benefited more from the existing system of social relations & cultural beliefs will tend to embrace & make use of a concept that supports that system. It is suggested that recognition of these patterns of sociocultural & institutional influence is not sufficient reason to accept or reject the race concept, but there is reason enough for skepticism concerning its validity.

78S09884 Linz, Juan J. (Yale U. New Haven CT 06520). The Spanish Party System
 ISA Spanish Party System
 1978 ? The institution of democracy in Spain after forty years without free elections has led to the emergence of a new party system that shows only partial continuity with the one of the Second Republic. The number of parties, the ideological distance between them, the potential for polarization on the extremes, & the relatively narrow base of center parties in the electorate only partly overcome by the electoral law that favors larger parties makes it a case of polarized extreme multiparty, in many respects similar to the Italian party system. It differs, however, in the absence of a Christian Democratic Party & presence of a center right party that brings together Christian democratic, liberal, & social democratic factions & that in many respects is similar to center-right French parties. The Communist party, in spite of its Eurocommunist position & moderation, is perceived as an antisystem party by large segments of the electorate, & the same is true on the other side of the spectrum. Alianza Popular, which represents a continuity with the Francoist past, is in a comparable position. The two central parties, the UCD, led by Prime Minister Suarez & the Socialist PSOE, have to compete not only with each other, but with those at their right & left. A distinctive feature of the Spanish party system is the presence of a number of regional, national, & linguistic minority parties in highly industrial regions with a heterogeneous population of natives & Castilian-speaking immigrants in the Basque country & Catalonia. Those parties have no parallel in Italy, France, Portugal, & Northern European democracies. As in Italy, it has been argued that the Spanish one is an imperfect biparty system. In addition to an analysis of a dynamics of the party system, data from surveys & an ecological analysis at the municipal level for Spain & different regions are presented to analyze the social basis of parties by class, occupation, R. U. religion, generation, social context, & historical background.

78S09885 Liss, Lara (371C Carver Dr, Bethlehem PA 18017).
 ISA Impact of an Affirmative Action Crisis on Campus
 1978 Women
 2733 ?

The effects of affirmative action policy on the role of women in social change are explored. It is described how the process of developing a core group of women faculty, staff, & administrators with M support emerged at a highly traditional, private elitist educational institution. The response to an activist affirmative action officer is traced through passive & negative stages through the process of developing a written affirmative action plan. After three years, a crisis arose challenging campus women to unite & rise in protest against repeated diminution of authority & jurisdiction of affirmative action. U administrators were forced to reconsider decisions made as management prerogatives because of sustained involvement of an ad hoc committee of supporters. Institutionalization of affirmative action was accelerated through greater visibility of issues of sex & race discrimination.

78S09886 Ljungkvist, Harriet (County Council Health Services
 ISA Landstingets Hälsovård, Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde
 1978 Sweden). Information about the Harmful Effects of
 2734 Tobacco Smoke: Example of an Information Process
 ?

Although information-giving must be regarded as only a relatively small part in the work for creating a better public health, a critical phase in preventive medicine is too often due to an inadequate model for information. To illustrate this it is shown how the message about the risks with tobacco smoking has been formulated & delivered. The effects of these methods are shown in actual tobacco consumption figures. It is argued that the information models used up to now are built on a perspective of the society that is denying the existence of social inequality & its implication. To improve the information process, certain variables should be analyzed, namely the use of language, the choice of facts, & media. These variables must be adapted to the independent variable the SES.

78S09887 Ljungkvist, Harriet E. (Landstingets Hälsovård,
 ISA Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde Sweden). Program for
 1978 Tobacco Information in County of Skaraborg, Sweden
 2735

The interest in preventive medicine varies throughout Sweden. In the county of Skaraborg, preventive medicine is well established & the Dept of preventive medicine is an integrated part of the health & welfare system. Since 1974, different preventive medicine programs have been integrated in the daily routine work, especially in the different health centers in the communities. One of these programs is a special program for information about smoking. A central idea of the program is to minimize smoking in the whole county & especially to counteract smoking among children. Different methods are used, including a smoking cessation clinic & education programs. Special attention is paid to the defining of different risk groups using SI variables. The aim is to find an accurate model for information for each of the defined risk groups. The effect of the intervention program will be thoroughly evaluated around 1984. However, the program will also be continuously evaluated & revised.

78S09888 Logan, John R. & Mark Schneider (State U New
 ISA York, Stony Brook 11794). Income Inequality among
 1978 Metropolitan Communities, 1960-1970
 2736 ?

Evidence from a sample of 28 large SMSAs in the US indicates that inequalities among metropolitan communities as measured by differences in their median incomes increased during the period 1960-1970. These inequalities are investigated along three dimensions: (1) disparities between central cities & their suburbs, (2) between incorporated & unincorporated suburbs, & (3) among incorporated suburbs. Cross-sectional & longitudinal regression analyses of the causes of such inequalities reveal significant effects of demographic characteristics of regions (personal income inequality & racial

European Marketing Data and Statistics 1981

17th ed.

Euromonitor Publications Ltd., London, 1980

Population
(dist USA Gale Res. Co. Detroit)

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWNS BY AGE AND SEX

SWEDEN 1979	AGE Years	TOTAL	%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
	0-4	505.7	6.1	259.0	6.3	246.7	5.9
	5-9	555.8	6.7	284.8	6.9	271.0	6.5
	10-14	606.2	7.3	310.8	7.6	295.4	7.1
	15-19	541.0	6.5	277.2	6.8	263.8	6.3
	20-24	557.7	6.7	284.6	6.9	273.1	6.5
	25-29	602.3	7.3	308.1	7.5	294.2	7.1
	30-34	682.9	8.2	351.3	8.5	331.6	8.0
	35-39	550.6	6.7	284.0	6.9	266.6	6.4
	40-44	454.2	5.5	231.1	5.6	223.1	5.3
	45-49	443.8	5.4	221.8	5.4	222.0	5.3
	50-54	474.3	5.7	235.4	5.7	238.9	5.7
	55-59	519.2	6.3	256.7	6.3	263.1	6.3
	60-64	466.5	5.6	226.8	5.5	239.7	5.7
	65-69	448.1	5.4	213.0	5.2	235.1	5.6
	70-74	367.0	4.4	164.7	4.0	202.3	4.9
	75-79	261.8	3.2	109.2	2.7	152.6	3.7
	Over 80	246.9	3.0	91.0	2.2	155.9	3.7
	TOTAL	8,284.6	100.0	4,109.5	100.0	4,174.9	100.0

Source : Yearbook of Nordic Statistics

Unit : '000's

Population

POPULATION FORECASTS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Belgium	9.867	9.884	9.900	9.916	9.933
Denmark	5.138	5.153	5.168	5.183	5.198
France	53.920	54.165	54.409	54.654	54.898
Germany	61.173	61.076	60.980	60.884	60.788
Ireland	3.415	3.468	3.523	3.579	3.635
Italy	57.757	58.132	58.506	58.880	59.255
Luxembourg	360	352	365	368	370
Netherlands	14.143	14.221	14.299	14.377	14.456
United Kingdom	55.744	55.712	55.680	55.648	55.615
Austria	7.508	7.509	7.510	7.510	7.511
Finland	4.799	4.816	4.833	4.850	4.867
Greece	9.502	9.582	9.663	9.744	9.826
Norway	4.096	4.113	4.130	4.146	4.163
Portugal	10.308	10.489	10.674	10.862	11.053
Spain	38.035	38.434	38.832	39.231	39.630
Sweden	8.355	8.374	8.394	8.414	8.433
Switzerland	6.264	6.250	6.236	6.223	6.210
Turkey	45.837	46.970	47.743	48.695	49.648
Bulgaria	8.923	8.952	8.981	9.010	9.040
Czechoslovakia	15.355	15.447	15.539	15.631	15.724
East Germany	16.668	16.637	16.606	16.575	16.545
Hungary	10.809	10.853	10.899	10.944	10.990
Poland	35.778	36.082	36.386	36.690	36.994
Romania	22.501	22.718	22.937	23.158	23.382
U.S.S.R.	269.343	271.937	274.557	277.201	279.870
Yugoslavia	22.522	22.767	23.014	23.265	23.518

Source : Euromonitor Projections

Unit : '000's

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Employment

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Industrial Disputes			Days Lost		'000's Workers Involved	
	1976	1977	1978	'000	Per Worker Involved	TOTAL	% of Labour Force
Belgium	240	220	†	664.2*	10.1*	65.8*	1.6
Denmark	204	228	314	128.8	2.2	59.3	2.3
France	4,348	3,302	3,206	2,200.4	3.1	704.8	3.2
Germany	†	†	†	4,281.3	8.8	487.1	1.8
Ireland	134	175	152	624.3	19.2	32.6	2.9
Italy	2,706	3,308	2,479	10,177.0	1.2	8,774.2	40.4
Luxembourg	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Netherlands	11	19	10	2.8	1.1	2.5	0.1
United Kingdom	2,016	1,633	2,471	9,405.0	9.0	1,104.5	4.0
Austria	†	†	†	10.2	14.6	0.7	0.1
Finland	3,199	1,633	1,207	132.4	0.8	161.3	7.2
Greece	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Norway	35	15	14	62.9	14.0	4.5	0.3
Portugal	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Spain	2,200	1,194	1,128	11,550.9	3.0	3,863.9	29.0
Sweden	73	35	99	37.1	4.5	8.3	0.2
Switzerland	19	9	10	5.3	4.4	1.2	0.1
Turkey	56	†	†	†	54.1	7.3	0.1
Bulgaria	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Czechoslovakia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
East Germany	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hungary	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Poland	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Romania	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
U.S.S.R.	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Yugoslavia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Source : I.L.O. / Euromonitor

Unit : As stated

Handtekening :

Standard of Living

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING / 1978

	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Chemicals	Textiles	Wood, Furniture	Printing and Publishing	Iron and Steel	Electrical Machinery	Transport
Belgium	6.16	8.62	5.24	6.14	7.10	8.26	6.36	6.96
Denmark	9.31	8.34	8.13	8.09	11.57	†	6.85*	8.92
France	4.07	4.82	3.52	3.73	4.98	4.70	4.15	†
Germany	5.90	7.57	5.40	3.43	7.23	6.81	5.95	†
Ireland (1)	4.35	4.43	3.61	3.04	4.76	†	†	†
Italy *	2.94	3.46	2.69	1.40	3.57	3.66	3.17	3.29
Luxembourg	5.69	5.62	3.13*	5.31	7.23	8.63	6.42	4.98
Netherlands	6.59	7.10	6.36	6.08	7.25	†	6.44	6.70
United Kingdom (1)	3.71	4.18	3.43	3.69	4.43	4.34	3.82	4.18
Austria	8.48	8.84	5.79	7.84	†	9.26	7.72	8.22
Finland (1)	†	†	†	3.24	4.73	4.60	†	†
Greece	1.85	2.11	1.81	1.82	2.09	2.64*	2.00	2.62
Norway (1)	6.71	7.35	6.16	6.55	8.91	7.73	7.61	7.67
Portugal *	1.31	1.47	0.99	0.82	1.22	1.65	1.52	1.98
Spain	2.18	2.80	2.05	1.61	2.59	†	2.96	†
Sweden (1)	7.76	7.70	7.00	7.09	9.06	8.19	7.42	7.84
Switzerland (1)	8.37	9.82	7.94	7.86	10.50	†	†	†
Turkey *	1.13	1.18	0.84	0.73	0.88	1.31	1.08	1.15
Bulgaria	1.54	1.82	1.49	1.71	1.62	2.14	†	†
Czechoslovakia	2.09	2.41	1.89	2.14	2.16	2.86	2.07	2.50
East Germany	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hungary	1.75	1.92	1.76	1.74	1.88	2.22	1.80	2.03
Poland	1.26	1.40	1.27	1.32	1.31	1.89	1.43	1.61
Romania	0.98	1.13	0.98	1.07	1.03	1.37	†	†
U.S.S.R.	1.51	1.72	1.35	1.66	†	2.02	1.60	†
Yugoslavia	2.50	2.78	2.00	2.23	2.89	2.74	2.67	2.80

Source : International Labour Office

Unit : Hourly rates in \$ dollars

Note : (1) Males only

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Standard of Living

WAGE INDICATORS / 1979

	\$ per Hour				\$ per Month *			
	Bus Driver	Construction Worker	Printing Press Operator	Textile Worker (Unskilled)	Primary School Teacher	Department Manager	Bank Teller	Secretary
Belgium	5.02	6.44	6.80	4.64	12.230	19.228	14.373	14.988
Denmark	9.71	12.12	12.93	8.50	18.985	30.355	15.721	12.086
France	5.95	3.48	5.23	3.86	9.250	24.437	8.910	8.532
Germany	6.07	7.64	8.46	5.48	14.932	29.732	15.210	14.527
Ireland	3.54	3.87	3.96	2.72	10.209	12.876	10.322	7.337
Italy *	2.92	2.57	2.78	2.25	5.667	14.187	14.368	7.020
Luxembourg	†	†	†	†	15.876	11.900	12.166	11.327
Netherlands	6.10	5.43	5.21	4.58	17.689	26.813	14.511	12.523
United Kingdom	4.04	3.65	3.43	2.87	10.916	13.892	8.876	7.250
Austria	3.26	3.29	4.44	2.06	8.542	22.013	11.874	7.321
Finland	†	3.54	3.64	2.70	14.487	25.273	10.532	10.488
Greece	1.60	1.92	1.53	1.41	5.437	15.917	8.526	5.437
Norway	6.04	8.08	†	†	13.157	22.250	13.818	12.816
Portugal	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.85	4.589	6.280	6.483	4.472
Spain	†	†	†	†	7.803	10.916	7.386	7.750
Sweden	9.93	11.35	9.71	†	14.032	24.382	14.948	12.233
Switzerland	12.52	8.24	9.57	5.08	26.166	24.982	20.257	17.484
Turkey	1.77	1.82	1.38	1.21	2.755	12.322	4.811	7.716
Bulgaria	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Czechoslovakia	1.71	1.79	1.65	2.32	†	11.006	8.817	7.449
East Germany	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hungary	1.80	1.06	1.28	2.21	†	12.165	9.723	7.167
Poland	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Romania	1.04	2.23	2.04	1.78	†	8.932	7.408	6.322
U.S.S.R.	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Yugoslavia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Source : ILO / Euromonitor Calculations

Unit : As stated

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Standard of Living

CONSUMER PRICES / 1973 - 1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Belgium	117.7	132.6	149.5	163.2	174.8	182.6	191.0
Denmark	123.3	142.1	155.8	169.8	188.7	207.6	277.6
France	120.2	136.7	152.8	166.9	183.2	199.8	220.8
Germany	118.8	127.1	134.7	140.8	146.3	150.1	156.1
Ireland	131.8	154.2	186.4	219.9	250.0	269.0	†
Italy	122.8	146.3	171.1	199.8	236.6	265.3	299.8
Luxembourg	116.8	128.0	141.7	155.6	166.0	171.1	178.9
Netherlands	125.2	137.3	151.3	164.6	175.6	182.8	190.5
United Kingdom	128.0	148.4	184.4	214.9	249.0	269.6	305.8
Austria	119.7	131.1	142.2	152.6	161.0	166.8	172.9
Finland	127.5	194.7	176.3	201.7	227.1	244.3	262.2
Greece	124.1	157.5	178.6	202.4	226.9	255.4	303.9
Norway	122.4	133.9	149.5	163.2	178.0	192.5	201.7
Portugal	140.0	175.1	201.8	244.2	302.5	345.1	459.1
Spain	130.6	151.1	176.7	207.9	258.8	309.8	356.5
Sweden	121.5	133.5	146.6	161.7	180.1	198.1	212.4
Switzerland	123.6	135.7	144.8	147.3	149.2	150.8	156.2
Turkey	153.2	181.7	218.3	251.7	323.3	483.3	735.0
Bulgaria	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.7	†	†	†
Czechoslovakia	99.7	100.2	100.9	101.6	102.9	104.3	107.6
East Germany	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	†	†	†
Hungary	108.4	110.4	114.6	120.3	125.0	130.8	142.4
Poland	102.7	110.0	113.3	118.3	123.7	135.0	†
Romania	102.0	102.6	103.4	103.7	†	†	†
U.S.S.R.	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	†
Yugoslavia	161.3	195.3	246.4	271.0	311.6	358.5	432.0

Source : U.N. Monthly Bulletin / I.L.O.

Unit : 1970 = 100

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Health

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

	Year	Hospitals	Hospital Beds '000s	Beds per 10,000 Inhabitants	Admissions/Discharge per '000's	Days Spent in Hospitals per '000 Population
Belgium	1976	479	87.7	89	†	†
Denmark	1970	296	47.7	94	141	1.800
France	1976	3,539	540.8	102	150	3.045
Germany	1976	3,436	726.8	29	124	2.133
Ireland	1976	214	33.3	104	†	†
Italy	1974	2,073	583.6	102	155	2.927
Luxembourg	1976	30	4.2	117	†	†
Netherlands	1976	600	138.9	100	105	3.288
United Kingdom	1976	2,558	498.4	89	97	2.267
Austria	1976	327	84.9	113	172	1.558
Finland	1976	719	72.4	152	137	770
Greece	1976	724	58.6	63	71	†
Norway	1976	885	58.7	145	143	†
Portugal	1976	522	52.0	52	61	†
Spain	1974	1,261	185.2	51	71	2.291
Sweden	1975	699	123.7	150	176	4.644
Switzerland	1976	474	72.4	115	†	3.332
Turkey	1976	881	86.2	20	48	459
Bulgaria	1976	183	76.1	86	†	†
Czechoslovakia	1976	416	150.5	100	159	2.185
East Germany	1976	571	180.5	108	†	†
Hungary	1976	213	92.4	86	172	2.577
Poland	1976	1,188	264.6	76	115	2.315
Romania	1976	†	198.4	91	†	†
U.S.S.R.	1976	24,000	3,076.0	118	†	†
Yugoslavia	1975	490	127.6	58	100	1.880

Source : Statistical Yearbook

Unit : As stated

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Health

HEALTH PERSONNEL

	Year	Number of Doctors	Doctors per 10,000 Inhabitants	Number of Nurses '000's	Nurses per 10,000 Inhabitants	Population per Dentist	Population per Pharmacist	Population per Midwife
Belgium	1976	19.872	20	32.3	33	3.994	1.132	2.848
Denmark	1976	9.900	19	30.0	59	1.155	3.792	7.711
France	1976	77.882	15	265.6	50	2.105	1.746	5.878
Germany	1976	122.075	20	228.3	37	1.925	2.369	10.633
Ireland	1976	3.805	12	15.6	49	3.700	1.632	1.037
Italy	1974	114.244	20	168.5	30	†	1.494	3.194
Luxembourg	1976	408	11	†	†	3.750	1.968	†
Netherlands	1976	22.913	16	46.0	33	3.752	11.056	16.744
United Kingdom	1974/5	75.588	14	218.5	39	3.410	3.254	2.414
Austria	1976	16.941	22	27.8	37	5.335	2.553	6.626
Finland	1976	7.068	15	41.3	87	1.368	958	4.545
Greece	1976	19.340	21	14.8*	9*	1.500	†	2.807*
Norway	1976	7.126	18	32.5	80	1.031	2.822	5.207
Portugal	1976	11.863	12	18.3	18	†	2.721	13.812
Spain	1976	64.597	18	40.0	11	9.884	1.901	8.402
Sweden	1975	14.050	17	59.9	73	1.171	11.172	2.963
Switzerland	1976	12.118	19	27.6	44	1.748	†	3.933
Turkey	1976	23.388	5	21.6	5	8.021	5.511	3.110
Bulgaria	1976	19.312	22	37.1	42	2.262	2.805	1.174
Czechoslovakia	1976	36.858	24	90.8	60	2.309	2.436	2.361
East Germany	1976	32.097	19	-	-	2.067	4.791	†
Hungary	1976	24.053	23	51.8	49	3.586	2.527	4.439
Poland	1976	55.772	16	128.9	37	2.270	2.438	2.557
Romania	1976	28.568	13	36.6	17	3.353	3.973	1.796
U.S.S.R.	1976	864.600	33	-	-	-	4.018	†
Yugoslavia	1976	27.150	12	55.5	25	3.931	4.806	3.329

Source : Statistical Yearbook

Unit : As stated

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The European Household

SWEDEN

Number of Households '000

Average Size

1970	3.050	2.57
1971	3.096	2.54
1972	3.135	2.53
1973	3.195	2.47
1974	3.257	2.43
1975	3.325	2.39
1976	3.377	2.36
1977	3.433	2.33
1978	3.486	2.30
1979	3.536	2.27
1980	3.595	2.25

Size of Households (1975)

Type of Dwelling (1975)

1 person	30.0%
2 persons	30.8%
3 persons	16.9%
4 persons	15.1%
5 or more persons	7.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

One/two family	42%
Other	38%
TOTAL	100%

Location of Dwelling (1975)

Urban	84.7%
Rural	15.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Age of Property Occupied (1975)

Pre-1920	16.5%
1921-1940	16.1%
1941-1950	12.0%
1951-1960	16.8%
1961-1965	11.5%
1966-1970	13.8%
1971-1975	12.9%
Unknown	0.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

Ownership of Dwelling (1975)

State, County Council	3.6%
Housing company	20.2%
Co-operative	14.3%
Other	61.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

Size of Dwellings

Facilities in Dwelling (1975)

	1970	1975
Without kitchen	6.5%	5.8%
With 1 room and kitchen	12.6%	11.0%
With 2 rooms and kitchen	26.6%	24.9%
With 3 rooms and kitchen	26.0%	25.9%
With 4 rooms and kitchen	15.9%	17.6%
With 5 rooms and kitchen	11.9%	14.6%
Unknown	0.4%	0.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Bath or shower	87.2%
WC	94.8%
Central heating	96.3%
Water	98.7%

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Explanation of symbols

Magnitude zero

Magnitude less than half of unit employed

Data not available

Category not applicable

A horizontal or vertical line across a time series shows substantial breaks in the homogeneity of a series.

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Använda symboler

Värde: noll

{ 0 } Mindre än hälften av den använda enheten

.. Uppgift inte tillgänglig eller alltför osäker för att anges
Uppgift kan inte förekomma

En horisontal eller vertikal linje, som avskär en tidsserie, markerar att uppgifterna på dessa sidor om linjen inte är fullt jämförbara.

I tabeller med avrundade tal kan smärre avvikelser förekomma mellan summan av dessa tal och den redovisade slutsumman.

Abbreviations

C.I.F.	cost, insurance and freight
D.o	Ditto
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
f.o.b.	free on board
FOS	Official Statistics of Finland
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations

Förkortningar

ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
n.c.u.	national currency units
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NOS	Official Statistics of Norway
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	UN's System of National Accounts
SOS	Official Statistics of Sweden
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US	United States of America
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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DE CAUSES DE MORT
Döda efter dödsorsak
iber. Antal

Cause of death (Abbreviated list, 1965. Detailed list numbers are shown in parentheses)	Denmark 1976	Faroe Islands 1976	Green- land 1976
All causes { number rate pe. 100 000 population	54 001 1 064.6	291 703.0	348 700.3
1 Cholera (000)	—	—	—
2 Typhoid fever (001)	—	—	—
3 Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006)	—	—	—
4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases (008, 009)	40	—	1
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system (010—012)	31	2	—
6 Other tuberculosis, including late effects (013—019)	66	—	7
7 Plague (020)	—	—	—
8 Diphtheria (032)	—	—	—
9 Whooping cough (033)	1	—	—
10 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034)	1	—	—
11 Meningococcal infection (036)	13	—	—
12 Acute poliomyelitis (040—043)	—	—	—
13 Smallpox (050)	—	—	—
14 Measles (055)	3	—	—
15 Typhus and other rickettsioses (080—083)	—	—	—
16 Malaria (084)	1	—	—
17 Syphilis and its sequelae (090—097)	6	—	—
18 All other infective and parasitic diseases (remainder of 000—136)	87	2	3
19 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue (140—209)	12 481	65	46
20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature (210—239)	193	3	1
21 Diabetes mellitus (250)	623	3	—
22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency (260—269)	10	—	—
23 Anaemias (280—285)	80	—	1
24 Meningitis (320)	44	—	1
25 Active rheumatic fever (390—392)	2	—	1
26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393—398)	311	—	3
27 Hypertensive disease (400—404)	300	6	—
28 Ischaemic heart disease (410—414)	17 348	95	21
29 Other forms of heart disease (420—429)	1 275	8	16
30 Cerebrovascular disease (430—438)	4 989	35	17
31 Influenza (470—474)	876	—	4
32 Pneumonia (480—486)	1 918	10	7
33 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma (490—493)	1 587	9	10
34 Peptic ulcer (531—533)	275	—	—
35 Appendicitis (540—543)	35	—	1
36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia (550—553, 560)	148	2	1
37 Cirrhosis of liver (571)	537	—	3
38 Nephritis and nephrosis (580—584)	87	1	—
39 Hyperplasia of prostate (600)	107	—	—
40 Abortion (640—645)	1	—	—
41 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication (630—639, 650—678)	1	—	—
42 Congenital anomalies (740—759)	347	3	6
43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions (764—768, 772, 776)	206	—	11
44 Other causes of perinatal mortality (760—763, 769—771, 773—775, 777—779)	109	2	11
45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780—796)	1 416	2	19
46 All other diseases (remainder of 740—738)	4 899	23	15
47 Motor vehicle accidents (E810—E823)	867	7	2
48 All other accidents (E800—E807, E825—E949)	1 011	9	41
49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (E950—E959)	1 211	4	19
50 All other external causes (E960—E999)	202	—	14
Unknown cause of death	1756	—	166

Finland 1974	Iceland 1976	Norway 1976	Sweden 1975	Num- mer, förkort- ad lista	Dödsorsak (Förkortad lista, 1965. Detaljens nummer inom parentes)
44 676 952.5	1 343 610.1	40 216 998.9	88 202 1 076.6		totalantalet per 100 000 inv. } Samliga dödsorsaker
—	—	—	—	B 1	Asiatiske kolera
—	—	—	—	B 2	Tyfoidefeber
—	—	—	—	B 3	Bacillar dysenteri och amöbias
53	—	68	16	B 4	Enterit och andra diarréersjukdomar
164	2	11	188	B 5	Tuberkulos i respirationsorganen
111	3	56	163	B 6	Annan tuberkulos och sena följder av tuberkulos
—	—	—	—	B 7	Pest
—	—	—	1	B 8	Difteri
—	—	—	—	B 9	Kikhosta
—	—	—	1	B 10	Streptokokangina och scharlakansfeber
44	4	38	40	B 11	Meningokokinfektion
—	—	—	—	B 12	Akut barnförslämning
—	—	—	—	B 13	Smittkoppor
4	—	1	—	B 14	Massling
—	—	—	—	B 15	Flocktyfus och andra rikettsiosjukdomar
—	—	—	—	B 16	Malaria
18	1	9	4	B 17	Syfilis och följdtilstånd av syfilis
76	7	104	257	B 18	Övriga infektions- och parasitiska sjukdomar
—	—	—	—	B 19	Maligna tumörer och tumörer i lymfatisk och blodbildande vävnad
8 226	297	8 132	19 482	B 20	Benigna tumörer och tumörer av icke angiven art
160	1	281	210	B 21	Sockersjuka
767	6	279	1 386	B 22	Avitaminoser och andra bristsjukdomar
5	—	14	16	B 23	Anemier
63	1	57	107	B 24	Hjärnhinneinflammation
44	3	28	75	B 25	Akut reumatisk feber
—	—	2	—	B 26	Kroniska reumatiska hjärtsjukdomar
234	7	493	941	B 27	Hyperioniska sjukdomar
715	12	530	373	B 28	Ischemiska hjärtsjukdomar
12 390	409	10 269	30 969	B 29	Andra hjärtsjukdomar
3 278	32	1 786	1 644	B 30	Cerebrovaskulära sjukdomar
5 281	144	5 710	9 764	B 31	Influenza
154	19	264	361	B 32	Lunginflammation
1 770	96	2 865	2 005	B 33	Bronkit, emfysem och astma
1 042	26	634	1 350	B 34	Magsår och sår på tolvfingertarmen
182	4	193	796	B 35	Blindtarmsinflammation
29	—	22	51	B 36	Bukbräck och intestinal obstruktion
162	4	189	469	B 37	Levercirros
257	—	219	998	B 38	Nefrit och nefros
201	3	115	307	B 39	Prostatahyperplasi
78	4	123	277	B 40	Abort, missfall
1	—	1	—	B 41	Andra komplikationer under graviditet, förlossning och puerperium
2	—	6	2	B 42	Medfödda missbildningar
349	14	250	469	B 43	Förlossningsskador, svåra förlossningar och andra anoxiska och hypoxiska tillstånd
206	7	66	271	B 44	Andra orsaker till perinatal dödlighet
135	8	169	165	B 45	Symptom och andra ofullständigt preciserade tillstånd
123	4	193	402	B 46	Övriga sjukdomar
4 259	112	2 889	8 473	BE 47	Motorfordonsolyckor
846	19	510	1 236	BE 48	Övriga olycksfall
1 872	69	1 392	2 693	BE 49	Självskada och självmord
1 176	19	433	1 590	BE 50	Övriga skador av yttre orsaker
249	6	45	650	BE 50	Okänd dödsorsak

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Table 32. Death rates from cardiovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms, other diseases, and violent deaths among males and females in different age groups 1971-1975
Dödligheten av cirkulationsorganens sjukdomar, maligna tumörer, övriga sjukdomar och skador genom yttre våld och förgiftning bland män och kvinnor i olika åldersklasser

Sex, age and cause of death Kön, ålder och dödsorsak	Annual deaths per 100 000 mean population Årligt antal döda per 100 000 av medelfolkmängden				
	Denmark ¹	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
Males Män					
0-34 years år					
Cardiovascular diseases ²	3.6	8.5	4.9	3.7	3.9
Cirkulationsorganens sjukdomar ²					
Malignant neoplasms ²	11.4	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.2
Maligna tumörer ²					
Other diseases	51.1	46.6	59.0	56.8	45.0
Övriga sjukdomar					
Violent deaths ³	51.6	86.1	73.0	55.2	53.0
Skador genom yttre våld och förgiftning ³					
Total deaths	117.7	151.4	147.2	126.1	112.2
Samtliga dödsorsaker					
35-44 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	54.8	152.2	56.1	62.4	44.2
Malignant neoplasms	48.1	43.6	24.5	40.4	38.8
Other diseases	54.4	66.9	40.3	47.5	55.6
Violent deaths	85.3	184.3	134.9	81.0	99.2
Total deaths	242.6	447.0	255.8	231.3	237.9
45-54 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	246.3	559.7	306.7	266.2	214.4
Malignant neoplasms	169.3	173.2	132.3	129.4	123.8
Other diseases	127.1	133.8	82.4	118.4	109.8
Violent deaths	104.4	210.4	159.1	84.8	120.0
Total deaths	647.1	1 077.1	680.5	598.8	568.0
55-64 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	768.7	1 410.7	778.2	790.8	714.4
Malignant neoplasms	498.5	595.1	403.0	379.0	360.6
Other diseases	294.7	321.2	185.0	283.9	215.7
Violent deaths	124.6	219.3	136.9	99.0	133.0
Total deaths	1 686.5	2 546.3	1 503.2	1 552.7	1 423.6
65-74 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	2 188.1	3 106.2	1 971.1	2 203.6	2 144.4
Malignant neoplasms	1 158.1	1 312.2	797.2	877.2	952.5
Other diseases	747.0	898.6	471.7	752.8	549.7
Violent deaths	154.3	237.9	146.3	128.2	142.9
Total deaths	4 247.5	5 554.9	3 386.4	3 921.8	3 789.6
75+ years					
Cardiovascular diseases	6 894.3	7 732.2	5 534.5	6 404.7	7 133.9
Malignant neoplasms	1 970.2	2 122.4	1 661.6	1 746.2	2 174.6
Other diseases	2 156.4	3 148.4	2 315.2	2 952.1	1 945.0
Violent deaths	350.8	399.8	305.4	310.2	342.2
Total deaths	11 371.7	13 402.7	9 816.7	11 413.2	11 595.6
Total Samtliga					
Cardiovascular diseases	549.2	539.4	365.7	553.9	614.4
Malignant neoplasms	247.0	199.8	143.0	204.4	244.6
Other diseases	219.8	192.0	158.5	258.2	200.9
Violent deaths	88.7	139.1	103.5	82.2	96.6
Total deaths	1 104.7	1 070.3	770.7	1 098.7	1 156.5

See notes at end of table.

Se noter i slutet av tabellen.

Table 33 (continued). Death rates from cardiovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms, other diseases, and violent deaths among males and females in different age groups 1971-1975

Sex, age and cause of death Kön, ålder och dödsorsak	Annual deaths per 100 000 mean population Årligt antal döda per 100 000 av medelfolkmängden				
	Denmark ¹	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
Females Kvinnor					
0-34 years år					
Cardiovascular diseases ²	2.5	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.6
Cirkulationsorganens sjukdomar ²					
Malignant neoplasms ²	9.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.8
Maligna tumörer ²					
Other diseases	36.7	34.7	43.6	40.9	34.1
Övriga sjukdomar					
Violent deaths ³	19.6	23.4	17.2	14.1	18.5
Skador genom yttre våld och förgiftning ³					
Total deaths	68.5	70.7	71.9	65.4	63.9
Samtliga dödsorsaker					
35-44 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	26.5	35.9	26.9	18.6	17.9
Malignant neoplasms	75.5	47.8	62.9	56.4	54.6
Other diseases	31.8	31.2	32.3	25.6	28.8
Violent deaths	38.8	33.5	46.7	14.2	32.3
Total deaths	172.6	148.3	168.9	114.8	133.5
45-54 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	82.0	127.6	86.7	68.7	67.8
Malignant neoplasms	211.7	127.8	169.4	152.1	156.5
Other diseases	82.3	56.9	65.0	59.4	58.9
Violent deaths	59.5	42.6	35.5	19.1	40.4
Total deaths	435.5	354.9	356.5	299.3	323.6
55-64 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	284.9	465.8	266.8	257.0	250.3
Malignant neoplasms	400.1	283.7	381.8	298.9	322.7
Other diseases	175.7	157.3	168.9	131.6	121.7
Violent deaths	67.3	54.7	71.0	26.8	49.3
Total deaths	928.0	961.4	888.4	714.3	744.0
65-74 years					
Cardiovascular diseases	1 104.9	1 716.9	881.3	1 144.3	1 105.3
Malignant neoplasms	691.2	572.5	706.4	540.6	622.4
Other diseases	439.5	507.8	415.9	426.6	346.0
Violent deaths	90.7	75.1	62.7	57.9	68.0
Total deaths	2 326.3	2 872.2	2 066.3	2 169.4	2 141.8
75+ years					
Cardiovascular diseases	5 464.1	6 966.8	4 458.8	5 334.5	5 749.8
Malignant neoplasms	1 317.6	1 175.3	1 089.3	1 013.8	1 316.9
Other diseases	1 547.2	2 310.6	1 952.5	2 398.4	1 424.2
Violent deaths	302.1	285.6	341.6	348.4	318.1
Total deaths	8 631.0	10 738.3	7 842.1	9 095.1	8 809.0
Total Samtliga					
Cardiovascular diseases	450.7	480.0	268.7	462.3	512.7
Malignant neoplasms	218.7	148.5	143.7	172.4	213.3
Other diseases	177.7	176.2	154.5	227.2	165.5
Violent deaths	54.0	44.6	42.3	40.1	50.2
Total deaths	901.1	849.3	609.1	902.0	941.7

Note

Figures for Finland refer to 1971-1974.

¹ Excl. Faroe Islands and Greenland.

² ICD, 8th rev. no. 390-458.

³ ICD, 8th rev. no. 140-209.

⁴ ICD, 8th rev. no. E800-E999.

Note

Uppgifter för Finland avser 1971-1974.

¹ Exkl. Färöarna och Grönland.

² ICD, 8e revisionen 390-458.

³ ICD, 8e revisionen 140-209.

⁴ ICD, 8e revisionen E800-E999.

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